SAYS SUPT. CONSTABLE'S DEPUTY OF THE COLLAPSED PLAT.

Walls, Two Courses of Bry Brick Filled with Broken Brick; Morier, Mud; Shal-low Foundations on Made Land—Contrac-tor Hoche Fut in the Coroner's Custedy.

The collapse on Saturday of the half-finished five-story flat house at 1.078 Madison avenue, by which collapse one man was killed and nine were hurt, disclosed to the officers of the Building Department a condition of affairs which they had not discovered by previous inspection. Upon examining the ruins of the Madison avenue building they found a building so filmsly constructed that one of them remarked: "This is worse than anything Buddensick

ever did." The Building Department men were all over the house yesterday. A half dozen policemen kept a growd well back from the barricade that surrounded the front of the building, and no one was allowed to pass in front of it, for after the inspectors learned from a superficial examination how filmsily the building had been constructed they did not feel sure that the rest of it would not tumble down. The rear wall and part of the side walls fell on Saturday.

Patrick Roche of the firm of Shannon & Roche, who were erecting the building, learned late on Saturday night that the police were looking for him. He lives at 503 West 188th street, and he went from his home to the East Eighty-eighth street police station and surrendered himself. Yesterday morning he was taken before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Police Court. The Magistrate remanded him to the custody of Coroner Fitzpatrick, who paroled him in the charge of his counsel, David M. Neuberger. He will be taken before the Coroner again at noon to-day.

Roche, acting on the advice of his counsel, to make any statement about the building. His lawyer said that to-day he would be ready to say something. Mr. Neuberger described his client as being much affected by the collapse of the wall and the injuries to his men. In the afternoon Roche went to the building and afterward to the Presbyterian Hospital to see the injured men who remained there. Seven of them had recovered enough to go to their homes. James F. Shannor, Jr., of 1,384 Park avenue, whose right thigh was fractured, and P. B. Hanlon of 128 East 128th street, who was hit on the body by a mass of falling brick, remained. Neither of them is mortally hurt.

Superintendent Constable and Assistant Superintendent Rutherford of the Department of Buildings, with a force of Contractor T. J. Galligan's men and the department's emergency wagon, went to the flat house early yesterday morning to examine it. They found it to be morning to examine it. They found it to be a brick structure, with stone foundations, and a front veneered with dressed stone. The side walls, of brick, were about thirty feet up. The front is up only to the second story. The celiar and yard in the rear are filled with failen brick, so that it was impossible to inspect the foundations thoroughly, but what was visible of the building convinced them that hardly a step had been taken in its construction that had not been in violation of the rules of the department. The department's photographer was brought, and thirty pictures of the defective parts of the building were taken, to be used in the investigation of the case.

Then the workmen began to pull down the walls. They went into the house armed with crowbars and pickaxes. As soon as they got to

walls. They went into the house armed with crowbars and pickaxes. As soon as they got to work they discarded these tools and used their hands. The brick walls were pulled down aimest without effort. The mortar crumbled to dust, and the bricks were lifted off as clean as when they were put in place. As the men could be seen from the street they appeared to be having an easy time, and the poorness of the mortar was appearent to the whole crowd.

Mr. Rutherford described the building to a reporter after he had finished examining it. The foundation, he said, rested on made ground.

reporter after he had finished examining it. The foundation, he said rested on made ground. The spot had once been the bed of a nond, and to secure a firm foundation for a building it was necessary, at the point where the rear wall was built, to go down between thirty and forty feet. The contractor for the foundations, instead of doing this, had rested them upon the made ground at a depth of six feet from the surface. The foundations are of stone, and Mr. Rutherford said that the mortar used in them had aiready begun to cromble, and might be scratched with the finger from the crevices between the stones.

scratched with the finger from the crevices between the stones
Ontop of the foundations came the brick walls.
These consisted of two courses of brick laid in
cement, with the space between them filled in
with broken brick. The outside courses were
laid in mortar that had never bound, and that
was little better than mud. The bricks apparently had not been wet before laying, and
the whole job was as poorly and carelessly done
as it well could be. The inherent weakness of
this method of construction had caused the wall
to give way under its own weight. Whether
the wrong laying of the foundations had helped
the matter along Mr. Rutherford could not say,
as he had been unable to examine the foundations.

The walls were not the only part of the build-ng in which carelessuess was shown. The laws

the matter along Mr. Rutherford could not say, as he had been unable to examine the foundations.

The walls were not the only part of the building in which carclessness was shown. The laws require that flues shall be lined with glazed tile. The flues had been built up to the second story without any tile, and then a couple of lenths of tile had been put in at the top, apparently for the benefit of the department's inspectors should they arrive.

"The cement was not properly mixed," said Mr. Rutherford. "The sand was not good. The bricks were not watered. There is no cement en the foundation stones. It is nonsense to tak of the walls being green. The besms rest on wooden intels, instead of on iron, as the department requires. The brick arches rest on wood intels, instead of on iron, as the department requires. The brick arches rest on wood instead of iron. Thomas C. Walsh, the inspector who had charge of this district while the excavation for their building was being made, complained of the foundations before they were at a level with the ground, and John Thain was put in his place. Mr. Thain has not been here to-day to my knowledge. I do not wish to say anything about the inspectors. With the force we have each inspector has on an average ninety-two buildings to inspect. To inspect a building, even in the most casual way, requires lifteen minutes, and the buildings are usually so far apart that as much time is required in travelling between any two. The inspectors work seven hours a day, and you can figure out how much attention they can devote to each building. There are some builders whom we might safely let alone and know that their work would be done in a business-like and proper way. There are others who require to be watched constantly, and then they will find a way to violate the law. A dishonest builder is always on the lookout for an inspector, and gets word of his coming when he is several blocks saway. He has time to cover up the work of word in the same and the country, and the character completes,

ble for accidents like this? The Ireland building disaster happened a year ago in August, and the men who were responsible for it were picked out and the cases were turned over by this department to the District Attorney. That was the last that we have heard of it. Another case of the same kind is that of those who were responsible for the Orchard street collapse. Both of those cases are in the hands of the District Attorney, but nothing seems to have been done in regard to them."

One of Roche's friends, Thomas Graham, spent the afternoon trying to convince Mr. University and Mr. (failingan that the cause of

One of Roche's friends, Thomas Graham, spent the atternoon trying to convince Mr. Butherford and Mr. Galligan that the cause of the building's collapse was the improperly laid foundations and that the brick work was practically all right. He pointed out that the from wall was still standing in support of his theory. The foundations were not laid by Shannon & Roche, he said, but by Tony Andreas, whose address he did not know.

The title to the building which collapsed on saturday stands in the name of Mrs. L. V. Rogers of 147 West Eighty-first street. He nagent is Frank H. Hawking, whose office is on Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Charles A. Buddensiek, a row of whose filmsy mildings at Tenth avenue and Sixty-second true-fell down on April 16, 1885, killing Louis falters, a workman, was convicted of man-ghter on June 19 of the same year, and was

SAYS HIS WIFE IS A PRISONER. Inivationist Bekn Throntone Proceeding

PATERSON, Sept. 27.-Tritz Behn, a Selvation Army soldier, who lives with a friend at 63 Jane street, has retained counsel to obtain the release of his wife, who, he says, is being held a prisoner at the home of her sister, Miss Lydia Schaefer, at 283 Marshall street.

Behn came to this city from New York in 1894, and established a German branch of the Salvation Army, Among the members of this branch was Miss Mary Schaefer, with whom Behn fell in love. They were married on July 7 last year, and went to live on East Twentyninth street, near Broadway. Frequently his wife's sister visited them, and her visits were generally accompanied with unpleasantness to Behn, for whom she showed a strong feeling of dislike. A week age last Friday Rehn returned after his day's labor and found nothing prepared for him to eat, but saw his wife and her sister engaged in an earnest conversation, which terminated abruptly on his

versation, which terminated accuping on entrance.

After some angry words, Behn ordered Miss Schaafer to leave, and as her movements were slow, he pushed her through the doorway. Behn furnished bonds before-Justice Keys last Monday to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Miss Schaefer, and on the same day he left town on business. On reaching home Tuesday night he found his wife and all his household furniture missing, as well as his horse and wagon and over his wife and all his household furniture missing, as well as his horse and wagon and over 200 ducks and chickens. He set out to search for his wife, and went to her sister's house on Marshall street. Miss Schaefer, he says, told him that his wife was with her, and that he could never see her again. Fred Ulrich, a blacksmith, occupies a flat in the same building, and when Behn remonstrated with Miss Schaefer, the blacksmith interposed and threw Behn out bodily.

Miss Schaefer, the blacksmith interposed and threw Bein out bodily.

On Friday last Behn went again to his sister-in-law's house, but admittance was requised. His wife overheard him from the floor above, and when Behn turned to go she opened a window and conversed with him. She acted queerly, but refused to say why she remained away from her husband. She said some one had induced her to sell his property, but she would not name the person. Behn believes his wife is slightly deranged. For three weeks before leaving him she had been ill with a high fever.

## BACK FROM LIBERIA.

Six of the Party that Salled Last March Back with a Sad Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.-Among the 327 passengers whom the steamship Wassland landed to-day were six colored people, who were overjoyed at finding themselves again in the United States. They were Taylor Smith of For-rest City, Ark., his wife and two children, and wo friends, and they all had a sad story to tell of the want, misery, and hunger suffered by the Southern negro colonists who sailed from Savannah in the Laurada last March to try heir fortunes in Liberia.

From the day they landed at Monrovia, Mr. Smith said, until their departure, they were un able to get an hour's work of any kind. Twenty-five acres of ground were given them by the Liberian Government, but there were no houses to shelter them or their families. Soon after their arrival the rainy season began, and with it came a deathly malarial fever, called by the natives "John Bull fever," which carried away forty of the newcomers, among whom was one of Mr. Smith's children. The disease was still raging when he left for the United

was still raging when he left for the United States.

Mr. Smith said that nearly one-haif of the 202 persons taken to Monrovia on the Horsa, which left Savannah some time before the Laurada, were dead and buried long ago. Luckliff for him he took with him \$800 and some provisions, which enabled him to return home.

Mr. Smith and his party secured passage to Sierra Leone on a German coasting steamer, and there embarked on a Royal Mail steamer to Liverpool. There the money of several gave out, and they were still endeavoring to reach home through the assistance of charitable Americans in Liverpool when Mr. Smith sailed from that port.

President Cheeseman of Liberia and the missionaries did all they could for the unfortunate negroes, but the returned coloniats say, like everybody else, they had very little money, no food, and no work for them. Provisions of all kinds are so high in Liberia that it is almost impossible for the colonists to purchase anything. Flour sells wholesale at \$15 per barrel.

The only cheap thing to be had is very bad whiskey, which is soid at 4 cents for half a oint. It is brought there by German and English traders, and one drink is sufficient to put the most peaceful man into a fighting humor. Mr. Smith and his party started at once for their oid homes.

BIRE BEAT A CONGRESSMAN,

And Celebrated Its Victory by a Fourth of
July Explosion.

"I've had a little bicycle experience of my
own, and have concluded that if I make confession of it myself. I will fare a little better
than my colleague, Jim Sherman of Utica,
who had his best trouvers chewed up by a
sprocket wheel and chain. If Sherman had
told his experience instead of trying to smother the story, I don't believe those tales would have been written about his having to walk out of the bleycle acasemy in a barrel."

With this introduction Congressman Ben iamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, related his tale

"If you want to celebrate the Fourth of July in a really novel way, make a big noise July in a really novel way, make a big noise and don't mind the expense," said he, "jinst buy a lot of high-grade wheels, blow the tires as full as they will hold of wind, put the machines on a good, smooth asphalt pavement, and then hire a man with a wagon loaded with five tons of coal to drive over them. Cannon crackers are not in it with the effect you will get. Those tires will pop in a way that will faimost make you forget that every bleyde which is run over by those five tons of coal cost you \$125 and is ruined beyond repair. I suppose the same effect could be got with less outlay by just buying the tires, inflating them, and then offering them to the coal-wagon Jusgernaut. I never tried that way.

"I had snaked about with some of the other members of the House who wanted to learn to balance on a rail fence without falling to either side, and practised riding a wheel until I thought I was sufficiently proficient in the art to show myself in public. Then I purchased a high-grade wheel and started out to astonish the natives. I think I rode on that wheel twice. The last time I went out on the machine I walked home and left the wheel a mangled wreck in one of the Washington circles. That was when I learned what a beautiful fire-cracker effect could be produced by having a high-grade wheel run over by five tons of coal. I own no bleycle now, and am completely cured of the habit." and don't mind the expense," said he, "just five tons of coal. I own no bleycle now, am completely cured of the habit."

ATTACK ON A BOARDING HOURE. Schennerborn Defended It and Injured George Krell, a Spectator.

PATERSON, Sept. 27 .- Edward Smith, accompanied by Howard Decker, Otto Ollenbaum and Theodore Kempe, wrecked the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Mosley at 28 East Eleventh street to-night. Smith had been put out of the place about a month ago and returned for some clothing to-night. When Mrs. Mosley came to the door Smith knocked her down and then he and the windows, wrecking things generally. Wil-liam Schennerborn, a boarder, rushed up to his room and taking down a rifle confronted the crowd on the sidewalk, who fied when he ap-peared. his companions began throwing stones through

Just at this time George Kroll of 120 East Just at this time George Kroll of 120 East Nineteenth street came to see the trouble, and Schennerborn, taking him for one of the crowd, hit him a hard blow on the head with the rifle barrel. Kroll dropped to the ground, and was taken into the house bleeding from a deep cut in the head. Schennerborn, armed with his rifle, returned to the stoop just as Pollceman Lord in citizen's ciothes came along. Schennerborn made the officer put up his hands rutil he explained his mission. The patrol wagon was sent for, and Schennerborn, Kroll, and Smith, with his companions, were taken to the police station and locked up. Six stitches were taken in Kroll's head, and his injuries may be serious.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Seven lives were lost to-day at Shields by the foundaring of a boat that

was overloaded. The party that entered the was overloaded. The party that entered the boat sank her almost to her gunwales, but as long as they were in perfectly smooth water there was no great danger.

When, however, they got some distance out in the harbor they encountered a small sea which broke over the boat, and, despite the efforts made to bail her, soon filled her and caused her to sink. Other boats went to the rescue, but before they could reach the people struggling in the water seven of the party had been drowned.

PARIS, Sept. 27 .- Advices received here show that the steamer Magadena foundered during s gale off the coast of the Department of Landes, n southwestern France. All the members of

FLESH ATTACKS THE LOTHS

SAYS THE MAN WHO SHOT HIM GOT IN BY THE FIRE ESCAPE.

will Tell Who He Is in Court-Ficsh's Hantty to Be Inquired Into-His Room Not Accessible by the Fire Escape.

Arnold Flesh sustained three bullet wounds while in his room at the Hotel Peteler at 124th street and Lexington avenue, about 3 A. M., Sept. 18, Willie Flesh, his grown son, was in the room at the time. That is the sum and sub-stance of all that is known about the case. Capt. Haughey of the West 126th street sta-

Mr. Flesh in the Harlem Hospital on the day of the shooting, Mr. Flesh said his son shot him. Arnold Flesh said on the same day, or the next, that Willie had not shot him, and that he himself had not attempted suicide.

Mrs. E. H. McDaniels, who occupied the room across the hall from those in which Mr. Flesh lived, said that when she was awakened by the

tion said, and still says, that when he visited

shooting she heard the voices of more than two persons in Mr. Flesh's room, Mr. Flesh was placed under arrest for at-tempting to kill himself, and his son was locked up on a charge of attempted murder. At present the son is at liberty in \$5,000 ball furnished

y Bernard Loth, his uncle. It is obvious that the only solution of the puzzle must come from either Arnold Flesh or his son. On Saturday, Frank Grady, attorney for Mr. Flesh, at the instigation of a newspaper reporter, persuaded Mr. Flesh to make just enough of a statement to keep the public interest in the case alive, without getting anybody into trouble. The statement didn't contain anything except a bill of grievances against the Loths, the relations of Mr. Flesh's dead wife, and accusations that they had committed s "brutal assault" on him on Sept. 17, less than twenty-four hours before the shooting, and another a few days before. The denial that the son did the shooting was also repeated. Mr. Flesh plainly desired to intimate that the Loths more about the shooting than had been told. Yesterday he added this definite informa-

"I know who shot me, I saw him, and my son saw him. I know who he is, and why he tried to kill me. On Wednesday I will go into court and tell."

"How did he get into your room?" a reporter

"It is not necessary for me to say now."

"But the door was locked?" hazarded the reporter, "Well, yes. Suppose it was. Couldn't he come in by the fire escape? He did come in by the fire escape. And he came in to kill me. On Wednesday everybody will know everything. Just now I will tell no one but Capt. Haughey."
The room in which Mr. Flesh slept fronts on
This room avanue, and, counting the ground The room in which Mr. Flesh slept fronts on Lexington avenue, and, counting the ground floor as the first, is on the fourth floor. The first escape to which he refers begins on the level of the second floor, and connects the windows of the rooms directly above and below that occupied by Mr. Flesh. It would be impossible for an assassin to reach the fire escape from the street without using a ladder, and a rather long one at that. There was no ladder in front of the house immediately after the shooting. A narrow ledge runs around the building at the level of the second floor, and the mysterious assassin may have risked his life crawling along that ledge from some room on that floor to the fire escape. He did not go back that way. There was too much excitement going on in the neighborhood for any midair balancing feats after the shooting.

the shooting.

The alleged assassin, then, must have come from, or have returned to, one of the three other from, or have returned to, one of the three other rooms opening on Mr. Flesh's fire escape. The second floor room was occupied on the night of the mystery by a married woman who has lived at the hotel for a number of years, and who is well and reputably known to the management. The third floor room was occupied by two women, also boarders of long and excellent standing in the hotel. The fifth floor room, that above Mr. Flesh's, was occupied by four chambermaids and two cooks. An effort was made to see Mr. Flesh again after this information was developed. The reporters wanted to ask whether the mysterious person was a woman. Mr. Flesh declined to be bothered with more questions, but the four chambermaids and the two cooks absolutely deny that they, or any one of them, had any grudge against Mr. Flesh, or was in his room at 3 o'clock on the morning of Sent. 18.

Capt. Haughey is apparently altogether disgusted with the whole case. He was told that Mr. Flesh wanted to see him, and was asked whether he was going to the hospital.

"No," he said, angrily, "I am not! I have nothing to say about that case."

"Will you arrest the man Mr. Flesh accuses?"

"I have nothing to say, I said."

Before the Captain heard the fire-escape the shooting.
The alleged assassin, then, must have come

such intimate terms with the Loths in view of the existing complications and accusations. Mr. Flesh began to reply, but Willie broke in: "See hera, popper," he said, "you let me talk for myself. If I want to answer questions like that I will," and "Popper" meekly obeyed, Willie won't talk for anybody; his slient indig-Willie won't talk for any body; his silent indig-nation waxed visibly greater when he was asked why, if he was present during the alleged as-sault and saw the assessin, and knows that his father's losinuations about the Loths' alleged enmity are justifiable, he continues to live on such friendly terms with the Loths. He was equally wrathful, though silent, when asked why, if his father's story were untrue, he was on terms of such perfect intimacy with his father.

on terms of such perfect intimacy with his father.

The Loths do not pretend to explain this phase of the case. They apparently fail to understand the young man's close understanding with his father. While Willie was at the hospital yesterday Bernard Loth told a reporter that the young man was out calling in the neighborhood with a number of friends. Bernard Loth had this to say of the old man's detailed. "Our family has been in trouble with Arnold

Bernard Loth had this to say of the old man's statements:

"Our family has been in trouble with Arnold Fiesh for twenty-one years. We are used to the quarrel and the bitterness now. That he should accuse us of attempting to kill him is hardly a surprise. The mess has gone on so long, and in many of its complications it is so absurd, that it would be laughable if it were not so serious. The assaults to which Mr. Flesh refers are these: On Sept. 10 we sent word to Mr. Flesh directly and to his lawyer that he must not come to our house to see his children oftener than once a month. Mr. Flesh had annoyed us a great deal by coming to the house at all hours of the day and night, scoiding, interfering, and making our home miserable for us, and we could not stand it any longer. We like the children, and like to have them with us, but we could stand their father no longer. On Wednesday, Sept. 15, he came to the house and made trouble. Father told him that he must go away. He refused and was abusive, and we had to send for a policeman. While the policeman was here, my oldest niece went up to Mr. Flesh and said 'Papa, please do go away quietly.' He struck her, his daughter, and ran out of the house. He came, the next time, on the morning of the horse. He came, the rest time, on the morning of the horse. He came, the rest time, on the morning of the sams, walked him out to the verands, and closed the door upon him. Those were both incidents apt to incide a man to wild and irresponsible statements, but they were not assaults."

A friend of both families said last night:

sponsible statements, but they were not assaults."

A friend of both families said last night:

"I have reason to believe that there is soon to be an inquiry into Mr. Flesh's eanity. He is perfectly clear and level-headed on every other point, but he has always had a monomania about the Loths and the dowry he has contended that they withhold from him. He has that Old World idea fixed in his head, and nothing will remove it. To me nothing seems more probable than that, after the unpleasant, disheartening events of the day, Mr. Flesh tried to commit suicide. Willy, after a struggle, during which the shots were fired, prevented him. Now Mr. Flesh makes his wounds the excuse for nagging the Loths some more."

Capt. Haughey changed his mind last night about seeing Mr. Flesh, and had a talk with him at the Harlem Hospital. Mr. Flesh had changed his mind in the interval, and refused to tell him anything about the would-be assassin who entered his room by the fire escape.

The police turned over the key of the Flesh room in the Hotel Peteler to the manager of the premises yesterday, saying that they had no further use for it.

James Paint is at St. Catherine's Hospital in Brooklyn suffering from internal hemor rhage due to a stab wound under the heart which, it is alleged, he received yesterday afternoon opposite his home at 40 Richardson noon opposite his home at 40 Hichardson street in a quarrel with James Arinew of 16 Hichardson street.

The men had been playing ball and quarrelled. Arinew ran away after the fight, and has not been captured. Paint was taken to his home and a physician who was called said that the wound did not amount to much. He became so ill that he was removed to the hospital. It was said there that there was about an even chance that he would recover.

FREE BUTTONS

ELECANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS.

Every dealer is supplied with a chaser of a package of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes is entitled to a choice free.

HYPNOTIC THIEF NABBED AGAIN. Got Acquitted Last Night by Proving

Professional Alibi. William McDonald, who, when he was acused of having tried to rob Julius Breden of 130 Ridge street last March, escaped conviction by the unique plea of hypnotism, was arrested early yesterday morning on two complaints of robbery. McDonald, who, the police allege, is an old thief, says that he is a hypnotic subject and it was his statement that he had been "the horse" at a seance in Brooklyn given by "Prof." Weimes on the night of the Breden obbery, backed up by the statements of the Professor and others, that procured his acquittal. It is believed that he will again make hypnotism his defence, notwithstanding the fact that this time he was caught while he and his pals were beating one of his accusers.

The present complainants against McDons The present complainants against McDonald are William Alexander of 28 Fourth street and Christian Reiner of 287 East Fifty-eighth street. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Reiner reported at the Detective Bureau in Police Hedaquarters that shortly before, while he was in the Bowery, near Fourth street, several meneized him, and dragging him into a near-by hall, robbed him of a diamond pin. Detectives McCarthy and Fender were sent with Reiner to the scene of the assault.

On the way they passed the Daisy Hotel, a Raines law salcon at 353 Bowery. Sounds of a great commotion, accompanied by cries of "Murder" and "Help," came from within, and the detectives, followed by Reiner, entered, A free fight was apparently in progress, with McDonald and Alexander as the principal combatants.

McDonald and Alexander as the principal com-batants.

When an explanation was demanded Alexan-der said that McDonald was one of the men who had held him up and robbed him of a dis-mend ring. McDonald was consequently placed under arrest. At McDonald's request the detectives allowed him to wash his face. When he had done so Reiner leaped at him and shouted:

When he had done so Reiner leaped at him and shouted:

"He's one of the men who rebbed me,"
Followed by both complainants McDonald was led off to Police Headquarters and locked up. He was arraigned later in the Essev Market Police Court and remanded until to-day to give the police a chance to capture his accomplices. Alexander said he could not positively swear that McDonald had robbed him. Reiner was positive in his identification. McDonald told a reporter that he had not the slightest recollection of anything that had happened on Saturday night.

WON'T PAY THEIR TAXES.

Orango Citizens May Assessments in One District Are Too High. ORANGE, Sept. 27 .- If the owners of property in the city of Orange persist in their determin tion not to pay their taxes for this year the city will be obliged to borrow money to meet its current expenses, and will be put to considerable additional expense in the way of defending suits that may be brought against it. The trouble arises over the attempt made by one assessor to Mayor Gill appointed as assessors James S. Holmes, a real estate dealer; Joseph J. Marsh, an architect, and Jacob Burker, a carpenter. The assessors started out to place the market valuation on all property. Then they were to reduce this valuation 50 per cent. Mr. Holmes says he followed out this scheme and that his colleagues did not. buil" the real estate market. Last spring

aum than last year.

The taxpayers may ask that Mayor Gill remove Hoimes. One of the assessors shows a slight decrease in the taxable valuations in his district, but Mr. Holmes has 20 per cent. increase.

They Elect 9 Out of 19 Members of the Diet

BERLIN, Sept. 27.-The elections for member of the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, of which the second son of Queen Victoria (the Duke of Edinburgh) is the reigning Duke, which were Socialists, who won nine out of the nineteen seats. Elections are yet to be held in some districts, and there is a possibility that the Socialists will obtain an absolute majority in the Diet.

Gotha is one of the duchies forming the principality of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. There are Chambers for Coburg and for Gotha, which meet separately every year, and collectively every second year.

The Chamber of Coburg contains eleven mempers, seven of whom are selected as deputies to the united Parliament. The Gotha Chamber

contains nincteen members, fourteen of sit in the united Parliament. What Caused the Tailors' Strikes, The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, better known by the initials C. A. I. L., with which Bishop Potter is connected, has made an investigation into the causes of the annual strikes in the clothing trades and has embodied its findings in a report which was read before the Central Labor Union which was read below that the trouble in the clothing trades is the demand for cheaper clothing. This has caused a tendency toward a cheaper product, and it has increased so much, the report says, that firms rated as respectable now follow the contract system and subjet their now follow the contractsystem and subjet the work. The consequence is a constant lowering prices leads to the making of goods in the aweat shops, the report says, and description are given of the foul conditions of some of the shops.

Delegate Lawrence said that the clothing trade was in a very bad way and that wages were likely to be lower.

The Gale on Germany's Coast, BEHLIN, Sept. 27 .- The gale which prevailed on Friday and Saturday caused great damage to property and considerable loss of life along the North Sea coast and far inland. The river the North Sea Colar and far install. The fiver Eibe rose twelve feet on Friday, as a result of which the cellars of many buildings near the river were flooded, and scores of vessels were carried away from their moorings. The river Ems was also forced over its banks and thou-sands of acres of land were submerged. A barge was capsized by the force of the wind in the

The Weather. The thormometer at the United States Weather Bo

WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR MORDAY. For New England, eastern New York, eastern Pen sylvanta, New Jersey, and Delawars, partly clouds cooler; winds shifting to northerly.

The KNOX Hat Fall Styles Now Ready. PERFECT IN PATTERN, MATERIAL, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP.

BISHOP NIKOLAI ARRIVES.

HR IS THE HEAD OF THE RUS-STAN ORTHODOX PAITH HERE. Warmly Ecceived by the Members of His Church in New York—The Impressive Ceremontes of a Russian High Peast Made More Impressive by His Pressure,

The supervision of the Russian orthodox religion in the United States is vested by the Russian Holy Synod in Bishop Nikolal; his authority also extends over the Aleutian Islands, and the name of Alaska appears in the list of his titles as being the scene of the first-missionary activities of the great Greek Church, of which he Russian is a coordinate division in America. Bishop Nikolai's headquarters are in San Franelsco, and he is now in New York, where he arrived on Thursday, after visiting the churches under his charge in the West and South.

If the Bishop follows out his present programme he will remain for at least a week longer, as there are important ecclesiastical matters which require his attention, among these a thriving church in Yonkers, which, although not as yet formally received into the Russian orthodox communion, is virtually a part of the body. The Bishop will visit this church this week, as well as other missions and brother

hoods in the vicinity.

Bishop Nikolai upon his arrival here was received at the orthodox Russian church at 323 Second avenue by the priest in charge, Father Alexander Hotovitsky. After a brief service the Bishop entered Father Alexander's private apartments, where, according to a pretty Russian custom, bread and salt were presented to him in sign of welcome, and he was introduced to the members of the priest's household. Later in the day Bishop Nikolai inspected the church accounts and was shown over the printing office which has recently been opened on the top floor. There it is that the official organ of the orthodox faith in America is set up. The paper, which is published bi-monthly, is called the Pravoslavny Amerikansky Vestnik, or, in English, the Russian Orthodox American Messenger, is edited by Father Alexander and is printed in two languages, Russian and English. Its policy is to uphold the right of Russian orthodoxy to be counted one of the spiritual forces in American life and to aid in consolidating its missionary energies. Bishop Nikolai has taken a deep personal interest in the enterprise, which was launched with the special ap proval of the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg.

Additional prominence was given to the Bishop's presence by the fact that Friday was a high feast day in the Russian Orthodox Church. It is known in the Orthodox calendar as "The Annunciation of the Holy and Life-giving Cross," and is referred to popularly as Vsenotchmya. The feast specially scheduled for the day commemorates the miraculous discovery of the holy cross by Nina, Queen of Georgia, in the fourth century. It is told of Nina that, having discovered the garments worn by our Saviour, she journeyed to Jerusalem in quest of the cross on which He died. When she reached the city and mplored the aid of the Metropolitan, Makarel, she was sorely perplexed at finding three crosses on Golgotha, and, being unable to distinguish which was the one belonging to our Lord. Then when she and Bishop Ma karel had prayed and fasted, a funeral passed where the crosses lay, and the coffin was opened, and the Bishop laid each of the crosses in turn on the dead body, and there was no miraculous

and the Bishop laid each of the crosses in turn on the dead body, and there was no miraculous sign until he laid the third cross upon the body. Then the man who was dead rose up and walked, and spoke and praised God, as did the great multitude assembled to see the miracie. This solemn event is commemorated by all devout members of the Orthodox Church with fasting and prayer. No meat or lish passes their mouths during the twenty-four hours sacred to the memory of Queen Nina's discovery.

A special service was held on Friday evening to celebrate this event. Ordinarily the service of the Vsenotchniya occupies about an hour and a quarter, but owing to the presence of the Bishop the service, which began a trifle before 7 o'clock in the evening, was not finished before half-past 10. Innumerable candles burned before the holy images or ikons on the holy screen which separates the altar from the body of the church. Pictures representing sacred subjects looked down from the walls upon the closely packed crowd of worshippers. In a Russian church there are no chairs, so in spite of the restricted space the number of worshippers was unusually large. Among those present were the leading members of the Russian colony in this city, including the Consul-General, Mr. Olerowsky. Dignity and brilliance were also added to the ceremonial by the appearance of a number of persons who usually worship in ordinary civilian costume, clad in impressive ecclesiastical robes of green and gold.

Bishop Nikolai, as besitted ins rank, assumed Holmes, a real estate dealer; Joseph J. Marsh, an architect, and Jacob Burker, a carpenter. The assessors started out to place the market valuation on all property. Then they were to reduce this valuation 50 per cent. Mr. Holmes says he followed out this scheme and that his colleagues did not.

At any rate the assessments in Holmes's district are out of all proportion to those in the other districts, and taxpayers have called a meeting for Tuesday night to protest against what is termed the outrageous valuations in

mented with precious stones and surmounted by a gem-studded cross.

Three chains encircled his neck from which hung the double-barred Russian cross, the jewelled cross of Viadinir, and a race topaz, almost three inches square, set about with diamonds, and bearing upon its face a carved image of the Virgin. Bishop Nickolal wore his crown only during the service. On ordinary occasions his head dress resembles a brimless high hat, from whose crown depends a flowing scarf. A distinctive evisode in the service arrived when Bishop Nikolal, placing a cross about a foot across upon his head, descended the steps leading from the altar and ascended the platform erected in the centre of the church. Standing thus, surrounded by the congregation, he proceeded to incline toward the four boints of the compass in turn while the choir sang. Following this he set the cross upon a small table and the members of the congregation filed by it, first kissing it, and receiving from the Bishop's hands the holy oil, which he administered to each upon his or her forehead.

On Saturday morning the Bishop officiated at another service, where he preached a sermon upon the significance of the holy cross in daily life and conduct. At the conclusion of the service he was received in Father Alexander's private apartments over a steaming samavar, and vice he was received in Father Alexander's private apartments over a steaming samavar, and was presented to the prominent members of the Russian colony. Here he also met the Uniate priest, and engaged him in earnest conversation regarding the condition of their respective coreligionists in the United States, Russia, and Austria. The Uniates, it may be explained, are a sect of Nelaves who acknowledge the authority of the Pope, and are consequently counted as being out of the Orthodox fold. Just before the conclusion of the reception Father Alexander presented Bishop Nikolai with the second number of the Russian Orthodox American Messanger, fresh and damp from the press. One of the Bishop's sermons is a prominent feature of this lessue.

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On Sunday Bishop Nikolal attended two functions, officiating in the morning at the Arabian adurch in Washington street, and attending in the evening a meeting of the Orthodox Church Russian Brotherhood held in his henor at the Brotherhood's rooms, in East Fourth street.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Bavaria has gone bloycle crazy, according to a consular report dom, and as the demand cannot be even pardom, and as the demand cannot be even par-tially supplied by European makers, there is an excellent market for American wheels. The strong prejudice against ladies appearing on wheels has altogether disappeared in Munich and other cities, and now married women, single women, old and young are enthusiastic devotees of the sport. Consul Carpenter at Furth thinks many thousand American wheels can be sold next spring in his vicinity. The roads of Ha-varia are magnificent, hard, smooth, and clean,

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27 .- Two bank failures were reported to the State Bank Commission yesterday, one at Argonia and the other at Tri bune, Greeley county. The latter reported il-abilities amounting to \$6,000. Its capital stock is \$5,000. No cause is assigned for the failures other than a gradual shrinkage of business in the western part of the State.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess,
Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Motions, Nos.
9, 8, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Appeals from order
City Court—Nos. 1, 2, Appeals from Sulgmeng
City Court—Nos. 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, Appeals from
udgments of District Courts—Nos. 1 to 37 incis
ive. judgments of District Courts—Nos. 1 to 37 inclusive.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M. Part III.—Ex-parte matters. Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Sept. 39. Part III.—Nos. 1993, 2577, 2724, 2549, 2579. Part IV.—Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Part V.—Adjourned for the term. Part VII.—Cases from Part III. Part VIII. Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court—Frial Term—Wills of Jane A. Dwyer. Babet's Earl, John Friedrich at 10:39 A. M. Chambers—No day calendar. For product—Wills of Ferdinand Naumann, William Stones, Philip Woerner, Josephine A. Braman. Angele Connect. Hearty Bernstein, J. Perry Kempton. Maris S. Feit, at 10:29 A. M.; Maris S. Renyon, Isaac Springer, at 4 P. M.

City Court—General Term—Appeals from orders—Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive. Motion No. 1. City Court—Special Term—Kotion.



While your boy has been playing, we've been working-working for him.

Result: ready with everything he can want for Fall and Winter. As good suits as money can buy and as low as \$4; short trousers \$1.25-but all made from testproof woolens.

"Test-proof woolens" are fabrics that have been dissolved in alkali and show no trace of cotton. That is the only kind of cloth we cut into garments-men's or boys'.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY. His Views Are Unfavorably Criticised in

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.-The anti-Turkish speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at last Thursday's mass meeting in L'verpool has been widely published here, and generally commented on by the newspapers, a majority of which speak of the address unfavorably. The Vosstsche Zeitung is the most indulgent of any of the leading tournals in its criticisms, and goes no further than to express hope that the words of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain will have a sobering effect upon the Sultan and the palace clique behind him. At the same time the Vossische suggests the possibility that the almost violent language employed by Mr. Gladstone may reawaken the fanatiism of the Moslems and the Armenian revolutionists and their followers, leading to the very results which he so strongly denounced. Among the other leading German papers the consensus of opinion is that the speech is more likely to do harm than good. The suggestion made by Mr. Gladstone of a reverance of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Turkey is regarded by the papers

The North German Gazette, in an exhaustive article in criticism of the speech, says: "It must be painful to many Englishmen to find that Mr. Gladstone does not know of any other remedy for the Turkish excess than to threaten the Sultan, while at the same time confessing that she threats could not be followed by action."

as fantastic and only likely to encourage a re-

newal of the massacres in the Sultan's do-

lowed by action."

The National Zeitung and some of the other journals accuse Mr. Gladstone of treating a serious situation with levity.

The practical expulsion from Berlin a few days ago of Prof. Thoumayan, the Armenian lecturer, who came to Germany for the purpose of organizing anti-Turkish meetings, has had a tendency to dampen any possible official sympathy with the Armenians. To the German official mind Prof. Thoumayan is a mere agitator, who, perhaps, may be personally irreproachable, but politically is indistinguishable from the wildest and most fanatical Armenian revolutionist.

According to the semi-official version of the incident published in the Cologne Gazette, Prof. Thoumayan owes his life to the German Ambassador to Turkey, who interceded in his behalf when the Professor was sentenced to death as a conspirator in Armenia, and procured for him a reprieve on the strength of Thoumayan's undertaking to abandon his anti-Turkish agitation. Nevertheless, despite the fact that he received repeated warnings from the Berlin police, Thoumayan continued his attacks upon the Suitan, and his crowning offence was committed in his declaration at a recent Anarchist meeting that the Porte itself had arranged the affair of taking possession of the Ottoman Bank. In recounting the details of this incident, however, the Gezette omits mention of the fact that Prof. Thoumayan went to the meeting mentioned in company with a well-known and highly respected Berlin clergyman for the main purpose of refuting the statement which had been made by Anarchist leader, having repeated this declaration, Prof. Thoumayan denied the The National Zeitung and some of the other

movement was purely anarchistic. Dr. Lindauer, the Amerika leader, having repeated this declaration, Prof. Thoumayan denied the truth of the allegation with much warmth. He repudiated all connection with the revolutionary manifestoes which had emanated from London, and having disposed of this matter, proceeded to denounce the Sultan and the higher officials of the Turkish Government. The meeting was somewhat disturbed by the Professor's expression of his sentiments, and several speakers who followed him declared that he was a paid agent of the Russian secret police. Prof. Thoumayan has not yet been actually expelled, though he is onstructively under that ban, he having been informed that the threat of his expulsion from Germany will be immediately executed if he makes another attempt to address a public meeting.

masses another attempt to address a public meeting.

A later report says that the clergyman who accompanied Prof. Thoumayan to the meeting was Pastor Faber. He denies that the Professor sought to create agitation in Germany against Turkey.

Pastor Faber interpreted for Prof. Thoumayan at the meeting, and he says that the suggestion that the Porte had arranged the attack on the Imperial Ottoman Bank was made by himself and not by the Professor.

Prof. Thoumayan has left Berlin and gone to Switzerland.

Prof. Thoumayau has left Berlin and gone to Switzerland.
Additional newspaper criticisms of Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech show that the anti-English campaign which the German press have entered into has reached a high state of indiammation. The North German Gusette in its issue to day prints the entire speech translated verban in, and attacks Mr. Gladstone victionsly in its "commanying editorial. The German papers are also much stung by the taunts of the Russian Journais, which are asking why it is that Germany, which has always been parading its military greatness and readiness for war, now shows itself to be more awed than any of the other powers before the phantam of war as a consequence of an attempt to coerce the Sultan. These journals continue their taunting of Germany by declaring that neither Austria nor Italy betrays such a degree of nervous eagerness to hinder all practical steps toward solving the Turkish problem, yet Germany's interests in the Mediterranean are only indirect. many's interests in the Mediterranean are only

CONDEMNS THE SULTAN.

The Young Turkey Party Say His Acts May Result in His Dethronement. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27 .- A circular issued by the Young Turkey party has been secretly distributed throughout the city. It condemns the action of the Sultan as being contrary to the principles of Islam, and cites the Koran to

possibly his death. LONDON, Sept. 27.-The Daily News will tomorrow publish a despatch from Constantinople denying the recent reports that attempts had been made to assassinate the Sultan and that there had been a mutiny among the troops at the Yindiz Klosk.

action entails the Caliph's dethronement and

GERMAN TROUBLES IN AFRICA. The Wahche Drive Them Out of Their Territory in East Africa,

BERLIN, Sept. 27. Suspicions are expressed in the German colonial party that the British are fomenting the trouble which has arisen in ferman East Africa, into which the Wawembi tribe have made inroads from English territory More serious than this, however, is the rising of More serious than this, however, is the rising of the Wahche tribe, who have refrected the fort at Kwikuru, which the Germans had pre-viously destroyed, and have also driven the small detachment of German troops there out of the country.

An expedition consisting of 200 men has been sent to punish the Wahche, and if this measure is not successful flaron von Wissmann, the Governor of German East Africa, who is now in Berlin, will return to Africa imme-diately with a larger force.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

PEARY'S ROUTE POLEWARD WHAT HE THINKS MAY BE DOWN BY THE GREENLAND ROUTE. The Only Land Base for an Attack on the Polar Problem-Sherard Osbern Plord Should He Made the Starting Point for a

> SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 27. I gladly comply with THE SUN'S request for my view on further north polar endeavor in the light. Nansen's results. The Fram's drift of thirty five months through the Siberian Arctic se ment without discovering any sign of land had definitely eliminated that region from further consideration as a possible polar route.
>
> Nansen is a powerful and able man physical and mentally. His expedition was most ably planned and most superbly fitted out. His

unique ship, the Fram, was a success, and ac-complished what no other ice-imprisoned ship in that region has ever done before, t. e., self-preservation. He met with no mishap to give rise to "ifs," but he and his ship were halted short of the goal by obstacles which no human ingenuity or energy could overcome.

Nansen has won the barren though highly prized honor of the "highest north" not by a margin so narrow as to give rise to serious doubts, but by a magnificent leap which shows conclusively the force of the man and the superbness of his plans and equipment. He has shown the force of my always reiterated asser-tion that the leader of an Arctic expedition should stways be at the head of the advance party. An Arctic party cannot be commanded from a ship or a house in the rear. He has, I am happy to say, verified my repeated prophecy that he would return in safety; and he has accomplished a most important object-the elimination, as above noted, of the Siberian-Arctic segment from further consideration. My sincerest congratulations to the daring, brilliant and successful Norseman

Franz Josef Land has apparently been proved to have no far northern extension. Jackson is still working there with dogged determination, but as he has achieved no very considerable northing in two seasons' work, he is scarcely likely to make an extraordinary spurt in the third. Yet favorable conditions may enable him to beat Nansen's record. He has yet a year of grace. If he does not succeed it will probably be the quietus of the Franz Josef route.

There is left the Greenland route, Lockwood, standing on his island in 83° 24' N. fat. in 1882, saw the broken coast extending still to the northeast. He did not know that this was lands detached from Greenland. In 1892 I stood on the Greenland cliffs overlooking Independence Bay in 81° 37'. In 1895 I reached 81° 47', and on both these occasions I saw the south side of those same detached land masses extending northeastward till hidden below the

Here, then, is the land, the most northerly known, extending certainly to 84° or 85° and, more than probable, beyond this, to serve as a point of departure.

But how to reach this? With an ample supply of provisions a ship might be advanced as far north as Sherard Osborn fiord. There is as good a chance to force a ship through to that flord as to Discovery Harbor, where Narce's ship spent the winter of 1875-76.

A party composed of two white men and my faithful hardy loyal Eskimo friends from Whale Sound could by the close of the season in which the ship reached the flord have the shores that arcipelago largely determined to design the which to start across the ice north as 85° completely depot as far north as 8 known, extending certainly to 84° or 85° and,

spring.

The relief ship need only come to be Sound, for the retreat across the ice cap f the head of Sherard Osborn Flord with I sledges could be accomplished in two week less.

R. E. Peary, C. E., N. S.

R. E. PEARY, C. E., N. S.

By the United Press.

The Peary party will leave to-morrow by the for their several homes. The vessel is dissolved in the several homes. The vessel is dissolved in the several homes. The vessel is dissolved in the several homes and ten Eskimo were landed yesterday and placed in a bor ready for the journey to New York.

Mr. Peary intends organizing another extion next season, associating with him is bers from all the leading American articles; and geological institutions.

He expects they will surely bring back meteorite, as it is now on the ledge at water's edge, and the vessel will be able to right under the cliff.

FRAU KLAPSKY'S DEATH.

It Is Said She Was the Victim of Medics Malpractice, BERLIN, Sept. 27.-The death of Frau Kath arina Klafsky-Lohse, the prima donna, which occurred in Hamburg on last Tuesday, is greatly regretted here, and the circumstances attending her demise are being widely discussed. Her friends are highly indignant at the medical friends are highly indignant at the medical fully treatment which she received, and declar that Inq she was the victim of the incapacity c themen att ?

Hamburg physicians who attended her. The story of the cause of her death has many versions, but the one most generally accepted is that while she was singing in the United States she was struck on the bead by a toppling cupboard, which caused a painful inflammation of the scalp. She never fully recovered from the effects of the mishap, and latterly the

became almost unbearable. The Hamburg physicians diagnosed the case and pronounced her afflicted with tumor of the brain, which could only be removed by the operation of trepanning, which the doctors deformed, with the result that it disproved the

formed, with the result that it disproved the tumor theory, but killed the patient. The fact was that her ailment was really of a comparatively triffing nature.

Fran Klafsky's funeral, which took place as Hamburg on Friday, was attended by a large number of her professional and private friends. The body, in accordance with the wish of the deceased lady, was clothed in the white robe of penitence worn by her in the character of Eliegheth in "Tannhäuser." The chorus of Mozart's "Magic Flute" was sung at the grave.

Frau Klafsky was the daughter of an obscure Hungarian shoemaker, and married a Jewish tradesman in Lebusic before she became prominent as a singer. After her marriage she abandoned her profession, but her husband's failure in business compelled her to return to the stage, after which she rapidly rose to

DINNER TO CAPT. EVANS. The Parewell of His Friends Upon His

Departure from Berlin. Bentin, Sept. 27 .- Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here, gave a farewell dinner last week to Capt. R. E. Evans, the retiring military attaché to the embassy, and Mrs. Evans, at which a large gathering of friends of the Captain and his wife were present. When Captain and Mrs. Evans tooki their departure a large party of friends gaththeir departure a large party of friends gathered at the station to see them off.

Among those present were the members of the staff of the American Embassy and Consulate, a number of the attachés of the other embassies and legations, Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, and a host of social friends who brought with them flowers sufficient to half fill the compartment of the railway carriage which the Captain and his wife occupied. Ambassador Uhl was suffering from an attack of catarrhal cold and was unable to be present.

Mr. Charles Coleman, who was Mr. Jackson's predecessor as Secretary of the American Embassy, is in Berlin as the guest of Vice-Consul Zimmerman. Mr. H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Squiers will return to Berlin on Tuesday from their vacation, which was spent at Heringsdorf.

MUTINY ON THE ISLE OF MHODES. A Desperate Fight with Turkish and Greek

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- A despatch to the Central News from Athens reports a mutiny among the News from Athens reports a handly are confined to the island of Rhodes. Troops were called upon to restore order, but the prisoners, instead of obeying the orders to disperse, attacked the soldiers and a desperate fight occurred. Before the prisoners were subdued twenty men were killed and forty wounded.

IRISH AMNESTY MEETING.

Meanrs, Redmond, Dillon, and Daly Speak from the Same Platform. DUBLIN, Sept. 27 .- An amnesty meeting war held at Tipperary to-day which was nutat from the fact that Mesars. Redmond Dilicand Daiy all spoke. This is the first occasia since the death of Mr. Parnell that these riveleaders have addressed an audience from the same platform.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Fall Decorat